NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CURIOUS SCENES IN WASHINGTON.

The Politicians Quarrelling About the Spoils.

Trouble Among the New Yorkers. THE TRIAL OF DR. GARDINER.

NEW YORK LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Passage of the New Tax Bill by the Assembly. Highly Interesting from Havana.

THE HEALTH OF MR. KING IMPROVING,

die., die., die.

Events in Washington FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE NEW YORK HERLED. ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PIERCE AND LADY FROM

WASHINGTON, March 11-9 P. M. General Pierce returned from Baltimore this evening, having had the interval there of twenty-four hours relief from the office seekers. Mrs. Pierce has returned with

The New York Congressional delegation have been car vassing to day, but they cannot agree. I understand that a majority of hardshells insist on Mr. Schell for Collector, and others for Mr. Cisco, while Mr. Maclay holds a sort of independent position between the two. Rumor says that Governor Dickinson, since the appointment of the cabinet, stands aloof. If this be so, there are breakers

upon Secretary Marcy is overwhelming; but they will not be acted upon without the full deliberation of the cabinet. It is expected that to-morrow some collectors, consuls, and assistants to the cabinet officers, will be cut out for the Senate for Monday, including, perhaps, some foreign appointments. All hands are impatient for Monday.

aunsell B. Field is a candidate for Sardinia. The friends of General Cass are in trouble since his de-parture. Some have left in despair. In fact, the elements of insurrection are at work, and predictions are plentiful of an early breakdown of the cabinet. Things look squally; but those in the confidence of General say he expected it—that he is perfectly cool, and, with his course marked out, is prepared to disband his cabinet, or dismiss a rebellious faction, at a moment's notice. He will be President at all hazards. A. B. C.

THE BECITEMENT - BARNBURNER TROUBLES - A CAUCUS FLARE-UP — THE CONTEST FOR PAR OFFICES—PROMINENT CANDIDATES FOR POSTS IN NEW YORK AND BLSEWHERE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 11—Midnight.
There was a considerable lull in the excitement among the office-seekers last evening and this forenoon, in conse-quence of the President's absence at Baltimore, combined with the Senate's having adjourned over till Monday; but speculation was busy, and supplied the place of

there being quite a scene between Erastus Corning and Lorenzo B. Shepard. The fat offices were as se many bones of contention or apples of discord, and the result

was that they could not agree. Emanuel 3. Hart, late a member of Congress from New York, is a candidate for the office of Navy Agent, and is strongly backed up.

Fernando Wood, of your city, is here looking for an of

General Storms, the Inspector of the State prisons in New York, arrived last night, and is making an effort af-

ter the Postmastership of your city, for which he says he is the very man.

on excellent authority, in reference to the Collectorship of New York. A combination has been effected between Messrs. Cisco and Shepard—the first to have the Collectorship and the second the office of District Attorney. Mr. Marcy has been consulted several times to-day, and is reported to approve of the arrangement. This is a stitch of policy intended to please both parties. Secretary Marcy has before declared that no can get the Collectorship; and so Mr. Cisco is less obthe latter. Mr. Schell's friends say if that is done, they will set him up for Governor of the State at the next

sistant Postmaster—that office having almost the entire control of all, the Post Office appointments in the country. It is thus a political office, and becomes a prize of some importance. There are three prominent candidates for it.

First—Mr. Moneypenny, of Ohio, who is recommended by all
the democratic members of Congress and leading men of
that State. General Medary, editor of the Ohio Statemen,
was a candidate for a cabinet office, and having failed in this, and have made a dead set for it. Second.—There is Mr Skinner, of Western New York, who was a delegate at and the second a barnburner. Third-There is Mr. Hob bie, who formerly held the office of Assistant Postmaster. The announcement of his having been appointed was pre-

sented to have said in reference to not turning national whigs out of subordinate offices, is, that they will be allowed to continue during their term.

Mr. M. B. Field is a candidate for the Chargeship to Sardinia, and not to Leghorn.

In reference to the appointment of Mr. Vesey to the Consulship of Havre, worth eight thousand dollars, I have learned this evening that Mrs. Dix, as well as Gen. Dix. exerted herself for the appointment. It appears that when in Europe Mr. Vesey paid kind attentions to a daughter of General Dix, who had met with an accident. Mrs. Dix never forgot it. She procured him, from President birn under Presidents Taylor and Fillmore, and now she has been mainly instrumental in obtaining for him a better consulship. Such is the gallantry of General Pierce.

There is no doubt whatever that Gen. Peaslee will receive the appointment of Collector of Boston. He has accepted the offer by request, for the good of the party, and order to prevent division. It will shortly be sent to the

The fact of George Law having been invited by the President to dice in company with ex-President Fillmore and his late cabinet, is regarded by some sagacious persons as a gentle rebuke of their imbecile policy in reference to Cubs, and an indication that he will pursue a different

Judge Douglas, who has moderated his filibusterism. has been to see the President and it is understood is on

General Cass did not call on the President till just be fore he left for Michigan, on Monday. He has not re-commended any one for office, and avoids all responsibility, or whatever might trammel his future coarse He, too, as well as Secretary Marcy, is looking forward to

The letters of recommendation produced by the officeknew the men, and it is surprising from what distin-guished and respectable individuals many of these letters come. The result is, that letters are hardly worth a cent

to really good men. POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS-BOARD OF VISITERS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY, ETC.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1853. The general principles upon which appointments are to be made, have been definitely settled from the commence ment of the administration. Vacancies are to be filled first, and heads of bureaus appointed. Subordinate offices are to be filled gradually, and not so as to be detrimenta to the public business. All to be upon the ground of

The Senate are determined to support the President by

confirming every appointment.

The Hon. Lorin P. Waldo, late Member of Congress

Pensions, and S. Cole, of Wayne county, N. Y., at preent disbursing clerk, chief clerk of that office.

T. Hart Hyatt is certain to be appointed Consul at

Academy, appointed by the President:

Daniel Goodenow, Maine.
C. W. Andrews, Conn.
Francis Hewson, Penn.
Kenneth Rayner, N. C.
D. Jarvis, Ohio.
Henry Tutwiler, Ala.
G. T. Ward, Florida.
Henry S. Baird, Wis.
The Republic says that Mr. Fuller, who was recently shot by Lieutenant Schaumburg, is now out of danger, and has been removed from the hotel to his own residence.

The case of the United States versus Geo. A. Gardiner, indicted for false swearing, in order to obtain an award from the late Mexican Board of Commissioners, was

taken up to-day.

District Attorney Fendall and Henry May, of Baltimore

appeared for the United States, and Joseph H. Bradley and James M. Carlisle, of this city, and B. F. Perry of South Casolina, for defendant.

There being three district cases docketed, Mr. Fendall proposed to take up the case of John Charles Gardiner first, which was objected to by the counsel for the defendant on the ground that they were not ready for this case, and that it was only accessory to that of George A. Gardiner.

The Court desided that the case of George A. Gardiner.

dendant on the ground that they were not ready for this case, and that it was only accessory to that of George A. Gardiner.

The Court decided that the case of George A. Gardiner must first be tried. A jury was then empannelled, and Mr. May opened the case. He spoke of its great importance. It was the boldest, largest, most successful scheme of fraud ever perpetrated against the government. The dignity and respectability of the United States government, in the eyes of the world, were at stake on the issue. He gave a succinct history of the case, and then stated what the prosecution expected to prove. Dr. Gardiner, in a memorial to the Roard of Commissioners, stated that early in the year 1844 he was largely engaged in mining operations in the State of San Lus Potosi, Mexicof, employed five hundred laborers, and had upwards of three hundred thousand dollars invove ted in men, buildings, steam engines, horses, mules, and men of science—that in 1846 he was compelled to abandon the establishment, his property having been despoided by the Mexican soldiery—that said mines were worth half a million, and would have yielded him fifty thousand dollars per annum. The accused filed, with this memorial, depositious purporting to come from persons residing in Mexico, going to show that he owned said mine. The issue was on the truth or falsity of these assertions. The United States as firmed, and expected to prove, that every statement in the memorial, and every paper presented by him, was false from beginning to ead, pure fiction and invention. Gardiner received from the United States, as the fruits of the fraud \$428,750. The mine was so vaguely located, it could not be found by the commissioners, although they offered \$500 reward for it: that persons whose names were furnished as evidence of title could not be found in Mexico; that every one of the depositions was made in Washington; the title was manufactured here; that Dr. Gardiner was a poor denist, and never could have worked such a mine as he described; that he was pra

forged.

Mr. Bradley, thinking there was not time for his opening argument to-day, one or two witnesses were called,
after which the Court adjourned until morning.

PROVIDENCE, March 11, 1853.

The Whig Congressional Convention last night unanimously nominated George A. King, of Newport, as their candidate for the Eastern district, and Cyrus Harris, of Warwick, for the Western. Later from Havana. ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON—MR KING'S HEALTH IMPROVING, ETC.

CHARLESTON, March 11, 1853.

The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, from Havana and Key West, 8th inst., has arrived at this port.

The following is an extract from a letter from T. M. Rodney, United States Vice Consul at Matanzas, dated

6th instant:—

We changed the residence of our esteemed Vice President, on Tuesday last, from the Cumbri to the sugar estate of Col. Jno. Chartraud, leaving the Cumbri at halfpast twelve, and dining at the delightful Ariadne at about four. The Vice President was considerably fatigued with the journey, but slept that night better. He told me that since he had been on the Island he felt delighted with the change, and is more hopeful and of better heart than since he reached Matanzas, and at present unquestionably better than when he came here. Do not be surprized if the Colonel sends him home a tolerably well man. to the present it is not known what will be the fate of the

political prisoners, as the government is either undecided. or desirous to keep its intentions a profound secret up to the last. Much anxiety is felt by the Cubans, and the

Havana was quiet when the Isabel left.

THE MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 7, 1853.

SUGAR —A scarcity of vessels, high freights, and more abundant receipts of new sugar, has caused the demand to fall of, and several purchases have been made at a decline of one eighth to a quarter of a penny. If the same circumstances continue, there is little doubt the decline will be generally established, but as yet quotations are unchanged. The weather is favorable for making sugar, with heavy rains for the first two days of the month, but since then there has been fine dry weather. The stock of sugar is 75,000 boxes.

MOLASSES.—There has been a continued demand at 2% reals per keg. equal to 11%c per gallon, free on board. Several establishments have contracted at that price for all they can deliver during the month, and lower prices cannot be anticipated.

COFFEE is in good demand, at 8 a 8%c for good seconds. Horsey is firm at 2%.

FERGURES had an upward tendency until the last few days, when nunerous simultaneous arrivals checked the demand. £3 17s. ed. and £4 per ton have been paid to Cowes and a market. Captains were still asking the same rates, which will probably be granted, as there are but a small number of disengaged vessels in port, 13 rials have been paid for sugar in boxes to Northern ports; \$6% a \$7 for hids; \$2% a \$3 per 110 gallons molasses.

EXCHANGES are dull. London has declined to 9%; on Northern cities, 2% a 3 per cent. THE MARKETS.

A letter from Rio de Janeiro, says:—The bark Alabama. of and from Ealtimore, sunk at sea, and the captain and or and from Eastmore, sum at sea, and the captain and crew had arrived at St. Catherines. Rain at Rio was incressant, retarding the arrivals of coffee.

Brig Frances Jane, from St. Thomas, reports falling in with brig Manzanilla, of Prospect, abandoned, with quarter stove, but making no water. [See report of sehr. Magnolla, at this port.]

Chief Justice of New Jersey.

TRENTON, March 11, 1853.

The Hon. H. W. Green, the present Chief Justice, has been re-nominated, and confirmed by the Senate.

Items from Baltimore. MR. FILLMORE'S VISIT TO THE SOUTH—CAPTAIN ERICSSON—THE MARYLAND OYSTER LAW—CANAL TOLLS, ETC. BALTIMORE, March 11, 1853.

Ex President Fillmore is expected to leave Washington to-morrow for Richmond. He will be received at Acquis Creek by a deputation from the citizens of Richmond. escorted to the city. On Monday he is to be esported by

a procession to the Capitol, where an address of welcome will be delivered by William McFarland. Captain Ericsson will be the guest of the Virginia Legislature at a complimentary dinner at Richmond tomorrow night.
Isaac R. Smith, owner of the oyster boat Volant, cap

Loss of the Schooner Philadelphia

PROVIDENCE, March 11, 1853,
The schooner Philadelphia, of and from Portland, Ma.,
for New York, with a cargo of sugar and cilcloths, went
ashore on Watch Hill Reef this morning. The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss.

Navigation on Lake Erie. The steamer Fashion, from Detroit and Toledo, has arrived outside the ice, but owing to its thickness she is unable to effect an entrance. Men are engaged in cutting a passage for her.

Advices from Taliquah, Cherokee Nation.

Louisville, March 11, 1853.

Advices from Taliquah, Cherokee Nation, to the 23d ultimo, state that great excitement existed in the Nation, owing to the reported discovery of gold in large quantities on Horse Shoc creek, in the northern part of the Nation. The yield was said to be \$10 to \$12 a day per man. Large numbers are leaving Maysville for the locality.

Bank Defaleation in Philadelphia. PHILADRIPHIA, MAT
A defalcation, said to be to a considerable
been discovered in the Bank of Pennsylvar
or one of the present bookkeepers, navia
outside friend to everdraw his account.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Maron 11, 1853.

THE BANKING LAW-WATER FOR BROOKLYN. Mr. Coolay reported, for the consideration of the Sepate's bill enlarging the basis of bank circulation.

Mr. BARTLETT reported, for the consideration of the Senate, the bill allowing stockholders in railroad corpo-

rations to make payments in case of foreclosure of mort-gages, and thereby become interested in them.

THE KLECTION LAW.

Mr. WRIGHT reported favorably on the bill relating to

the election law.

CATHOLIC RISHOPS.

Mr. Taners, by consent, presented the memorial of 1,222
Catholics of Albany, asking that Catholic Bishops may be allowed to hold real estate in trust.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL DEVISE BILL Mr. Piercz (dem.) moved to refer the Ecclesiastical Devise bill back to the Judiciary Committee, with instruc

tions to frame the bill so that grants and devises may rest in such efficers, subject to the provisions in the Revised Statutes which regulate the affairs of religious corporations.

Mr. Bancock (whig) did not believe the reference necessary. If the bill was objectionable, it could be voted down. Innocently or wifully the bill had been greatly misrepresented. It did not affect rested rights, but it did concern future accumulation. It only sought to put all religious corporations on an equality.

Mr. Cookre (dem.) considered the object to be to attain precisely the epicesite of what the bill intends. It is to confirm the devises in the bands of the persons vested, as trustees. Such its sought for, and he believed it just, and that the subject should be settled and determined.

Mr. Pirrice explained the present condition of affairs in relation to devises made to bishops of the Catholic church. Bythe law, as it now exists, if a bishop possesses property devised to film for ecclesisatical purposes, on, his death his heirs, whether of that church or not, can immediately come in and take it.

Mr. VAN SCHOOMNOVEN (whig) said there was a tremendous expression of public sentiment dead against this bill.

Mr. TAREN (whig) hoped the bill would be referred. Though he confessed himself an old fashioned Presbyterian of the strictest sect, he had no antipathy to the Catholics. On the contrary, he considered that noting had been more unwise or to be regretted than the captiousness and intolerance exhibited towards Catholics. The Protestant churches have secular trustees—but the Catholics require that their property shall be held by their trugglous officers.

The Contract of the Judiciary Committee. The question embraces all the old doctrins of morimon—of the expediency of any religious corporation holding land for any other purpose than their issuediate uses; and is indeed one of the most important that the Senae could be called on to decide.

Mr. Purker desired only that by his resolution the committee, affected the Methodist

Mr. COLEX—OH, that then is sufficient foundation for your detailed criticism:

Mr. PIECE—And then there is the Documentary History, costing about \$17,000, and all by a resolution, the contents of which the mover himself did not know. What is this History? A mere mass of old papers, which would have done to be put into the hands of Mr. Irving, or Mr. Rodhead, or Mr. O'Callaghan, who, from it, could have written a readable history of the State. Mr. P. continued in relation to the report of the State Cabinet of Natural History, the State Agricultural Society and Mr. Broadhead's visit after antiquarian documents in Europe. He considered that if the work was stopped now, the saving would be about \$50,000. and it would put a stop to the Mr. BERNAM did not believe in the State.

Mr. BERNAM did not believe in the State. State. Mr. BERNAM did not believe in the State. State of the Mr. BERNAM did not believe in the State. State was covered with half here imber, half-slaked lime, half-chieled stone; some \$5.75,000 was paid, and some \$250,000 is yet to be paid. The State had won for its State Ibarry, works of immense value by its publication of the Natural History. Literature always does its work. Neglected by some they may be, but the triumphs of art, that haveraised this country to its glory, have been the result of the publication of books. A work of art does not rise like an exhalation, but comes by the aggregation of many causes. The price of a book is not the standard of its value. It is the long result that shows the worth. Mr. B. showed that the old documents were valuable portions of the archives of the State worthy of all preservation, and that it was involved in the consideration of its credit. When a law has been passed authorizing the public officerate execute certain dutie, it was good economy that those duties, abould be performed,. The stop policy on a large and a small stale was not the true way to promote economy. He could not but ask the Scentor from the Teath, if all the unlaw of the public funds was th

cretion might be deemed best, at the gether.

Mr. Coolay said the State had entered into the contract with proper deliberation, and without misunderstanding. They who made the contract, had as much intention to do right as we have. The question is not an open one. The thing is not now as first presented. The contract on both sides was in good faith. No dereliction is charged upon the printer. The policy of entering into the con

enience.
Pending Mr. Cooler's remarks the Senate adjourned. Assembly. ALBANY, March 11, 1853.

REPORTS, ETC.

Against the bill incorporating the Niagara Ship Canal

Mr. West moved to lay the report on the table. Carried. To erect the county of Marshall, from Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque

To incorporate the New York State Law School. To allow the Supervisors of Kings county to borrow money relative to the penitentiary of Kings county.

THE RAILROAD TOLL HILL.

Mr. LOOMS, (dem.) of Herkimer, reported from the
Committee on Ways and Means the Senate bill in regard
to imposing tells on railroads. (He reported the bill, not in accordance with his own views, but in compliance with the instructions of the House.)

Mr. Burroughs, (ind. dem.) of Orleans, said the instruc-

Mr. Burroughs, (ind. dem.) of Orleans, said the instructions of the House were that neat cattle, horses, sheep, and fresh meats should be exempt from tolls. The committee have reported otherwise. The House had not instructed the committee to do this, and he trusted the exception would be noticed.

Mr. Looms explained the supposed object of the bill to be to raise a revenue. The exemption would diminish the revenue greatly.

Mr. Littleoins, (whig) of Oswego, supposed the intention to be to create tolls on such articles as the railroad competed with the canals in carrying. The canal does not transport the articles mentioned, and there was no more necessity of imposing tolls on them than on passengera, which we all agree must be excepted.

Mr. Burroughs had no desire to increase the cost of transporting articles on railroads, when the carrying them does not compete with the canals. It was not to increase freight, but to save to the canals their legitimate business. He moved to refer the bill to a committee of one, to consist of Mr. Loomis, with instructions to report or mplete. Withdrawn.

The amendment of Mr. Burroughs, exempting cattle, sheep, horses, and fresh means from toll, was earried, and the report of the committee was agreed to.

MR. PROTECTION OF EMIGRAYDS.

Mr. O'KENTE, (dem.) of N. Y., moved a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of taking up the bill for the protection of emigrants arriving at the port of New York, and referring it to a select committee to report complete.

protection of emigrants arriving at the port of New York, and referring it to a select committee to report complete.

Objection being made, Mr. O'Kerre stated that this was emphatically a bill for the protection of emigrants, who are now wheedled out of every thing they possess before they fairly touch our shores. Spring, sir, is on us, and thousands of emigrants will soon leave their homes on the other side of the Atlantic to find better here, and this bill provides that they shall be treated like emigrants and men, and not like brutes. The rules were suspended, and the motion passed.

Mr. Champin, (dem.) of Alleghany, moved that the bill "To provide means to pay the State debt, to support the government, and to carry on the public works," be now read a third time. Carried.

This bill imposes a tax of seven-tenths of a mill on all property, and levies the same tolls on railroads as are levied on the canals. Appropriates \$675,000 to the general fund; \$140,006 for the paymment of canal claims on work already done; \$20,000 to increase the size of the locks on the Cayuga and Seneca canal; and \$50,000 for the enlargement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal; and sport of the revenue derived in the manner stated, be appropriated to the enlargement of the Krie, Genesee Valley and Elack river canals.

Mr. P. W. Rosz, (dem.) of St. Lawrence, hoped the bill would be referred back to the committee, with special instructions. After the extraordinary course of the House, he might well fear that all persons would be compelled to travel on the Eric canal, and that the railroads would be breken up.

Messrs. Woon and Elisworm (whigs,) hoped the bill would be engressed and printed for the consideration of the House, before a vote was passed.

Mr. Gogoop, (dem.) of Rensselaer, moved the previous question. Carried.

The bill was then passed—ayes \$2, noes 28.

Mr. Kinned, of in favor of what he disapproved. Not excused.

Mr. Wood, (whig) of Onondaga, not having the usual opportunity of examining the bill, and not fully under-

Mr. Wood, (whig) of Onondags, not having the usual opportunity of examining the bill, and not fully understanding its provisions, moved to be excused from voting. Not excused.

Mr. Jackson, (dem) of Chemung, moved a reconsidera-tion of the vote just taken. son's motion. Carried.

The House then refused to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Forsyth moved that the members of the House meet in the Assumbly Chamber, at 3 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Nafew, the wife of the cierk. Carried.

the funeral of Mrs. Nafew, the wife of the cierk. Carried.
GENERAL PIERCE'S INAUCURAL.
Mr. D. B. TAYLOR moved joint resolutions congratulations the country upon the doctrines contained in President Fierce's inaugural.
The resolutions are as annexed:—
Resolved, That the State of New York congratulates her dister States of the Union on the doctrines arowed by President Pierce in his inaugural address to his countrymen, believing that these doctrines are sound definitions of our duty as one of the powers of the civilized world, and of the dutios of the several States to each other under the constitution of the Union.

of the several States to each other under the constitution of the Union.

Resolved, That the people of New York coincide with the President in the opinion, that "It is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not in the future essential for the prescruation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world," and, also, with the principle which we all should regard as fundamental, that "the rights, security and repose of this confederacy reject the idea of interferance, or colonization, on this side of the ocean, by any fereign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmirable."

terience, or colonization, on this side of the occan, by any fereign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmirsible.

Resolved, That the State of New York reaffirms the doctrine of the inangural; that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the constitution; that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions; that the laws of 180, commonly called the "compromise measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect; that the constituted authorities of this republic are bound to recard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in different states of society, but cheerfully and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs; and that the State of New York pledgus to the Union, including, the Fugitive Slave Law, shall be faithfully enforced within the limits of the State.

Mr. BURROUGHS reported a bill to provide for draining Freg Swamp, in Shelbby, Orleans county, which was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the bill to incorporate the Syracuse Home for the Friendless, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. S. S. Smill, (dem.) of Queens, the bill

racuse Home for the Friendless, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. S. S. SMIII. (dem.) of Queens, the bill to allow the fown of South Hempstead to sell its common lands, was taken up and passed.

The House then adjourned.

MR. O'KEEFE.-In our report of the proceedings of the Assembly on Tuesday evening, on the programme of Mr. Loomis, we inadvertently omitted the following remarks of the Hon. David O'Keefe, which, in justice to that geatlemen, we now publish. A motion had been made geatlemen, we now publish. A motion had been made to reconsider a vote to substitute tolls on railroads instead of a special tax on railroads and banks, when Mr. O'Kezez said—I hope, sir, this motion will prevail. I did not intend to say a word, nor will I now abuse the patience of the committee, but here have we been all day to-day, all night to night, and all day yesterday, considering the subject of a special tax on banks and railroads for the purpose of the enlargement of the canals. We have been charged with insincerity in the prosecution of these bills, our motives have been aspersed, and just, sir, as we are about to manifest the sincerity of our purposes, and the purity of our motives, by a cunning ruse of the enemy are we to be deprived of the advantages accruing from the passage of this bill—and atatime too, sir, when debate has been exhausted, discussion worn threadbare, and we are about to grasp the prize, a little motion to substitute prevails, and, by a disingenious movement, our plans are, for the time being, thwarted. Sir, I am in favor of the speedy enlargement of our public works in this State, and, I others are insincer, I shall manifest my sincerity by voting for this tax for the purpose of raising funds to complete the canals. Yes, sir, I, desire for that purpose to tax those institutions which are breathed into life and vitality by the bounty of the State, and which are festered by its care—institutions which receive benefits and intriduals are entirely exempt; and I call, upon the united democracy of the State to the Africa.

Non-Arrival of the Africa. o reconsider a vote to substitute tells on railroads

There are no signs of the steamship Africa, now in her fourteenth day. The wind is from the northeast, and it is raining bard.

Hosrible Butchery in Philadelphia.

TWO WOMEN MURDERED—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, March 11.]
One of the most fearful tragedies that has ever been enacted in Philadelphia was brought to light in Southwark, at half past seven o'clock this morning. Two sisters, named Hannah Shaw and Ellen Lynch, living at 280 Federal street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, were found brutally murdered.

As soon as we heard of the circumstance, we hastened to the spot, in company with Coroner Goldsmith, and found a denne crowd gathered about a three story brick building on the south side of Federal street. Upon entering the house the most horrible sight presented itself which it has ever been our lot to witness. In the front room, on the first floor, the bodies of two females, apparently not more than twenty-five or thirty years of age, lay well-cring in blood. Both lay across the room, about 500 feet agast.

The one which lay in the front part of the room was the body of Ellen Lynch. She was in her night clothes, and was lying upon her face. A copious stream of blood had escaped from her mouth, and formed a puddle upon the floor. One of her hands was clasped and much cut. It was evident she had grasped the knife of the assassin, and had the blade drawn through her fingers. Her death was y robably caused by a blow upon the head, inflicted with so, we heavy instrument.

The oth, victim was Mrs. Hannah Shaw. She was in her ordinary, dress, and lay upon her back in the reap part of the room. A was woman had a gash in her right cheek, and a wound in the breast, evidently inflicted with a knife. The carpet where she lay was completely saturated with blood.

The room in which the fewful tragedy had been enacted used to the street of the saturation of the floor which was an ordinary rag carpet, and laid down in strips) was as smooth as though the murdered women had laid themselves gently down upon it. Nothing about the room indicated a serious struggle except the ghastly remains lying upon the floor.

The fa

Mrs. Carrol says that when she left home last night a young man named John Ryan was there. Ryan has since been arrested. Mr. and Mrs. Carrol are also in custody.

Coroner Goldsmith empanelled a jury, and commenced the investigation. We are compelled to go to press before the post mortem examination is made upon the bodies. The evidence so far, is as follows.

The first witness examined was Mrs. Mary Ann Fitzpatrick; she was sworn, and testified as fellows:—

I live next below, at No. 258; I have known these women six months; Mrs. Lynch was a nice woman; Mrs. Shaw drank; they were both married; I never was in the house; I heard them quarrelling on Wednesday night; John Carrol lived here; I never associated with them, don't know who visited them; saw Mrs. Shaw yesterday morning, she had been drinking; saw Mrs. Lynch on Wednesday afternoon; I believe a brother of John Carrol's boarded with him; Mr. Lynch is in New York; he went on Wednesday afternoon; I believe a brother of John Carrol's boarded with him; Mr. Lynch is in New York; he went on Wednesday morning; Bartholomew is his first name; Carrol used to have a good many men coming in; I thought they drank a good deal; heard no noise last night; I went to bed at half past nine; heard no noise whatever last night; got down at half past five this morning; saw the wife of John Carrol come home at half-past seven o'clock; she said she had been to a party; she opened the door with a dead-latch key; I went into my house; she came afterwards and knocked at my door; the milkman was with her; she said there were two corpsesflying on the floor; came to the door and looked in; came into the entry; the front parlor door was open; I saw the bodies lying in the front parlor doad; my hushand was there, and took me out.

The rest of he evidence of this witness was not very important. She became quite sick and was taken out of the room.

Julia Fitzgerald, sworn—I live at 21 Fitzwater street; I knew both the deceased to speak to them; saw Mrs. Lynch since, she was confined; her hu

Mrs. Carrol at ball: in lifeactive, between second and Third; don't know whose house the balls were at I met them there at one last night; ther were very sociable to gether; we left the ball room about daylight; Mr. Carrol did not go away through the night; they (Mr. and Mrs. C.) left shortly before I did; can't tell exactly at what time I went to the ball; I think it was not nine; Mr. and Mrs. Carrol were both there when I reached there; don't know either of the deceased, never saw them until this morning; I did not know what house Mr. and Mrs. Carrol lived in.

Edward Fitzpatrick sworn—I live at No. 258, next door below; I know the people of this house; John Carrol was

know either of the deceased, never saw them until this morning: I did not know what house Mr. and Mrs. Carrol lived in.

Edward Fitzpatrick sworn—I live at No. 258, next door below; I know the people of this house; John Carrol was the proprieter; his wife lived here; William Carrol boarded with them; Bartholomew Lynch and wife rented second story front room; Mrs. Shaw did live here formerly; she is a sister of Mrs. Lynch; she came back here to live when her sister was confined; Carrol, his wife, and their visitors, are in the habit of drinking and carousing; they quarrelled so much on Wednesday night that the neighbors gathered about the door; the sisters, Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Lynch, were in the habit of quarrelling; I was not away from home all of yesterday; heard no noise yesterday; I went to bed early; heard screaming afterwards; don't know what time precisely; my wife told me in the evening that Carrol had taken his wife to a party to make up the quarrel of the might previous; Indirevards heard the noise, before twelve o'clock I am sure; and thought they had returned, and were at it again.

This morning, about 7½ o'clock, I was out in front of my houre, and saw Mrs. Carrol coming home alone; she had her ball dress or, and her shawl over her head; the milkman was at the door; we (Mrs. C. and I) made some jesting remarks; the milkman came to the door and called me in; she (Mrs. C.) said there were two corpses on the floor; she asked me to go in; I did so, and saw the corpses, and went up stairs to look for the children, and found them lying on the bed, erving; Mrs. Lynch's husband is a marine in the Navy; she (Mrs. C.) was smiling and blushed in the face when she first came home this morning, and much agitated when she came to our door with the milkman. A brewn coat was exhibited to the witness; he said he had seen Mr. Carrol wear a brown coat, but did not receptise that as the one. I have seen Carrol were said he had seen Mr. God i my God!" when she went into the room where the bedies lying stiff and cold; she

TELEGRAPHIC.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12—P. M. An examination of the bodies of the murdered wome has taken place. Forty one stabs were found upon Mr. Lynch, five entering the beart, and seventeen wounds on drs. Shaw. As attempt was made to bern down the house after the murder, but the fire went out after barn ing a hole in the kitchen floor.

A number of arrests on suspicion have been made,

amongst them a Sing Sing convict, named Arthur Sprins-

ANOTHER MURDER IN PHILADELS'HIA.

The coroner held an inquest this morphy at the hospital, on the body of Abraham Vincené, a colored man, who died of injuries received at the hands of his wife, who stabled him in the street in the vicinity of Seventh and Baker streets, on the 21st of last month. She has been arrested and fully consulted to maswer the charge of murder.—Builden, March 11.

City Intelligence.

The Weather —Yesterday was one of the most disagreeable days we have experienced this season. From an early hour in the morning, up to a late hour last night, the rain fell incessantly. During the morning, mow and hall fell several times. Umbrellast of all descriptions were in great demand, and no doubt, to day, a great many people will be minus that article, which is valuable alone on a rainy day. The people will, however, reaps great bouedt by this rain, as the streets, which of late have been, through the carclessness of our city fathers, in a very dirty condition, will be in a tolerable state of cleanliness, which is a rare occurrence in these days.

Representation before the streets of the secretary was held last evening at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of perfecting their arrangements to celebrate the birth day of the patron saint of Ireland, on the 17th of this month. On a guetten, Mr. O'Malley was chosen chairman for the Occasion. A committee of five was appointed to super...

The arround and make an amagements for a dinner. A committee of three was also appointed to super...

The printing of tickets and circulars. A number of guests were invited to join with them in celebrating the day. Among the most distinguished names, were Thomas Francis Meagher, Richard O'Gorman, John B. Dillon and Mr. Savage. The price of the tickets was fixed at two dollars each. On a motion, each member enrolled his name is a book as a member of the society. Mr. O'Malley was chosen Chairman, and G. H. Kevin and Mr. Boyle Secretaries, to act on the occasion.

Fall Of New Buildings.—On Friday, a portion of a range of new houses situated in Twenty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, fell with a tremendous crash. Seven masons were at work on the walls, and ten laborers on the ground, at the time of the accident, and, strange to say, two of the masons were the only once hurt. The names of the injured men are, Henry Storms, residing at 172 West Twenty-sixth street, and Valentine McClutchy, residing

ATTEMPTED SURIDE—A German, named Christian Ahrens, made a desperate attempt at suicide, yesterday morning. It appears that he was committed some short time since to the City Prison, upon a charge of petit larceny, and yesterday, when unnoticed, he took up a knife and attempted to cut his throat, inflicting a most terrible gash, which penetrated the windpipe and divided several of the leading arterios. Upon being discovered the knife was immediately taken away from him, and Doctor Covell, the physician to the prison, sont for. Pravious to the doctor's naziwa, Ahrens attempted to enlarge the wound with a baset, which he had about his person. Doctor Covell meseocide in securing the arteries with a ligature, and figs dressed the wound. When in the hospital, the man segmed very anxious to tear off the bandages, and he had to be narrowly watched. It is thought that Ahrens is a physician by profession, but he entered himself as a barber upon the prison record.

FIRE—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cabinet shop 57 Eldridge street, but it was extinguished with trifling damage. At five o'clock yesterterday morning, a fire was discovered in the building. No. 290 Water street, which was quickly extinguished with a few pails of water.

FIRE—On Thursday afternson a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of Conrad Magraf, in Third street, near avenue A, which was totally consumed. The loss will amount to about \$800, on which there is no insurance. One of Mr. Magraf's men was somewhat burned in attempting to extinguish the fames.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Thursday night, about eight o'clock, an unknown man, a native of Germany, proceeded

tempting to extinguish the flames.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Thursday night, about eight o'clock, an unknown man, a native of Germany, proceeded on board the Hamilton ferryboat Montauk, while lying in her slip on this side, and, from some unknown cause, fell overboard, and before assistance could be rendered, sunk to rise no more. The deck hands and passengers on board the boat made every effort to save him, but before the lifeboat could be launched he disappeared beneath the surface of the water. The unfortunate man had just arrived here from Germany and was proceeding to Brooklyn in order to see his brother, who has resided there for some years.

syn in order to see his ordiner, was has resided there for some years. BOYAL FAMILY.—It is reported there is a prince of royal blood, who, instead of guiding the ship of State, guides the horses before one of the omnibuses that passes through Broadway. Can a discerning public point out the royal driver?

Board or Supravisors.—There not having been a quorum at the last appointed meeting, the Mayor has convened the Board for Monday next, at four o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF A FORGER—CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES

ATTENDING HIS CAPTURE BY THE POLICE.

Yesterday afternoon officers Keefe and Walling, of the Chief's office, arrested a young man, named Henry Wilsen, on a charge of forging a check on the Nassau Bank, corner of Nassau and Beckman streets, for the sum of \$200, purporting to have been made by H. Mendell, exchange broker, Fo. 176 Broadway. In the first place, in order that the reader may understand the plan adopted by the forger to obtain the money, we will give a brief outline of the circumstances:—tt appears that Henry Wilson was formerly in the employ of Mr. J. N. Place, broker, who occupies a portion of the office with Mr. Mendell, and while thus employed had an opportunity of ascertaining the persons with whom Mr. Mendell was doing business. A misunderstanding, however, occurred between Wilson and his employer about some money matters, and Wilson was discharged about six weeks ago. Mr. Mondell had in his empley a lad, fourteen years of age, named John Kiel. This lad, on Friday a week ago, was mot by wrigon pear the Museum, who asked him if he was still and in his employ a lad, fourteen years of age, as John Kiel. This lad, on Friday a week ago, was me wiron pear the Museum, who saked him if he was with Mr. Mencell. The boy replied, he was with Mr. Mencell. The boy replied, he was will never do what's right by you; come, go me, and we'll go to the Bowery theatre night." Accordingly the lad, over persuaded by inducts held out to him, accompanied Wilson to the Haven cars, and that day they went to Milford, Card on their return to this city, the same evening, went to the Fowery theatre, and that night, the sayr, he slept up town in an omnibus. On the Satur Sunday, and Monday following, this lad was under centrel of Wilson, who keyt him from going home to parents, at Williamsburg, telling him each day the wanted him to do some business for him. Early on needay morning, at a porter house in the Bowery, son wrote out a check, of which the following is a co

New York, March 9, 1853.

Pay to ---- or beare. Two hundred dollars.

o \$200.

When Mendell dollars.

Accompanying this check was the following note, as fellows:

Mr. Parks:—Would you be so kind, and let the bearer have two hundred dollars in uncurrent money.

Oblige yours,

Wilson gave the check and also the note to the boy, instructing him to go to Mr. Parks', No. 27 Wall street, and there present the check and note, and further to state to Mr. Farks that Mr. Mendell had some customers in the office, and wanted the money before the bank opened.

Wilson accompanied the lad to Wall street, and waited on the corner of Broad street until he returned; but previous to the boy's starting from the porter house in the Bowery, Wilson insisted upon his drinking a glass of brandy, for the purpose of giving him courage in carrying out the nefarious design. As it was before bank hours, and the lad was known to be in the employ of Mr. Mendell, Mr. Parks gave him the money, and took the check. At he opening of the bank the check was presented, and here pronounced a forgery. Mr. Mendell was satisfied of the fact, and soon after suspicion rested on Wilson, the above ramed officers were engaged in taking him into custody. On his person was found a promissory note, as follows.—

New York, Jan. 24, 1853, Value received

I promise to pay to H. Wilson or order, four months after date, afty dollars, with interest.

\$10.

This note purports to be drawn by Mr. Todd, the hatter, in Broadway, who pronounces the same to be a forgery. The prisoner was taken before the Chief of Police, who ordered his detention for a further hearing.

A Stathing Affray among Scalors.—A drunken affray took place about seven o'clock on Thursday evening, on board the ship Surprise, lying at anchor in the East river, in which two men were severely stabbed, one of whom was sent to the hospital, and is not expected to survive the injury. It seems that four sailors, named Wm. Clinton, Henry Proctor, George Martin, and Henry Morse, went on board the said ship under the influence of liquor, and James Murphy, the boatswain, and James Lewis, the second mate, endeavored to get the men into the forecastle in a peaceable manner; they refused to go, when an affray took place between them, the sailors drew their sheath knives, and indicted three stabs on the posses of Murphy, two of which were in the neck, which will, in all probability, prove fatal. Mr. Lewis, the second mate, was stabbed with a knife in two places by Ginten. The police were sent for, and officers Collins, Brown, and ethers, of the First ward, arrested the accused parties and conveyed them before Justice Begart, who costraited them to prison to answer the charge.

the charge.

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.—We understand that Joseph Mallett, a laborer in the employ of Manton & Habet, residing on Olney street, was bitten on the lir by a small dog, a few days since, and in about twenty four hours after was attacked by hydrophobia, which continued to increase in violence until the poor man's sufferings were ended by death, which occurred on Wednesday morning.—Providence Post, March 10.

Snow a Hundred Feet Deep!—The St. Louis Intelligencer publishes a letter from an overland emigrant to California, which gives a fearful account of a tremendous snowstorm in the mountains near Carson valley. On what is called the Second Summit, the writer says he caught hold of the tops of plue trees, and was confident they were one hundred feet in height.